How to Use and Keep

STANLEY TOOLS

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT.
THE STANLEY WORKS
NEW BRITAIN, CONN. U.S.A.

The Care and Use of *Stanley Tools.*

To do carpentry work right, not only requires that good tools be used but that the correct tool be used in the right place and at the right time. It is important to remember, however, that no matter how good the tools are when new they will very quickly become bad tools unless you treat them carefully.

The Stanley Tool Chest is made of thoroughly seasoned selected wood, strong and substantial and should last a lifetime if properly cared for. You can preserve the fine finish of the chest by occasionally re-oiling or varnishing it. Do not keep it in the cellar or any damp place. If you do it is apt to shrink or warp. Hooks are provided at the ends of the covers which should be kept fastened when the chest is not in use.

As to the Tools Themselves.

A list of the Tools comprising the Assortment will be found in the Chest. When not in use keep them in the Chest. They will then be protected and furthermore you will always know where to find them when wanted.

In replacing the Tools in the Chest, lay them in carefully. If they are thrown in carelessly they will get unnecessarily scratched and in the case of the edged tools it is very easy to chip the cutting edges which will require that they be rehoned or possibly reground.

Every Tool in the Assortment is made of the highest grade of material obtainable and the workmanship the best that long years of experience can suggest, but bear in mind that their life and usefulness will be greatly prolonged if you will follow these few but important suggestions.

Use the Tools only for the purpose for which they are intended.

Don't use your No. 40 Chisels to open boxes or cases.

Don't use a *small* Screw Driver for a big screw.

Don't try to saw through nails with your Saws, or plane through them with your Plane.

Don't use your Wrench for a Hammer.

Don't use your Rule except when measuring.

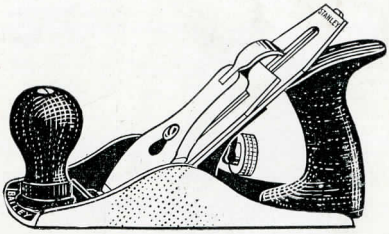
Those tools that are made of metal and are neither nickel plated or japanned should be occasionally oiled to prevent rusting. A few drops (too much will make them disagreeable to handle) of good oil rubbed over the surface with a piece of cloth will keep them in good condition.

The Chisels, Saws, Plane and Auger Bits are what are called Edge Tools. The cutting edges should be kept sharp and in case of the Plane and Chisels the original bevel should be preserved. Frequent honing on the sharpening stone will keep them in fine condition. Only at infrequent intervals will they require regrinding.

Below we give in a brief way the principal or more common uses for which the various Tools are intended. Other uses will be found for them as you become better acquainted with each article and more proficient in your work.

If the use and operation of every Tool is not perfectly clear or if you come across any problem in connection with them on which you want advice, write us. We will be only too pleased to set you straight.

The Plane.

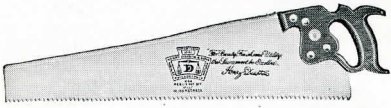


For use wherever it is required to smooth up a piece of wood or plane it down to a dimension. It is all set for ordinary work when it leaves the factory, that is, the Cutter projects through the mouth of the Plane just the right distance and is *square* with the mouth.

However, the Cutter may get displaced and of course has to be replaced after sharpening. It can then be readjusted *endwise* by means of the brass nut just in front of the handle or *sidewise* by the *lever* just under the rear end of the Cutter. A further adjustment, whereby the mouth of the Plane can be made wider or narrower for coarse or fine work, can be made with a Screw Driver by means of a slotted screw just under the brass adjusting nut referred to above. A description of this Adjustment is shown on page 55 of No. 34 Catalogue, packed with these Tools.

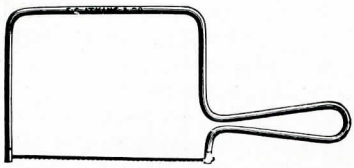
In using the Plane be sure there are no nails in the wood or you will very likely chip a piece out of the Cutter which will necessitate that it be reground. When not in use the Plane should be laid on its side, not on the bottom through which the Cutter projects. This renders less likely the edge of the Cutter being damaged.

The Large Saw.



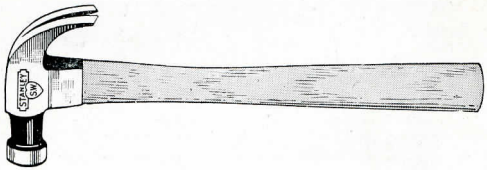
With this style of Saw you can cut either with or across the grain of the wood. Remember the Saw cuts on the down stroke and not on the up stroke. Be sure and keep the teeth sharp. This is done with a file. In filing push the file almost straight across the Saw. The teeth will also occasionally require to be "set," that is, so that one tooth points to one side and the next to the other side, alternating. This leaves a gap in the wood so that the Saw will not bind, allowing it to run freely.

The Coping Saw.



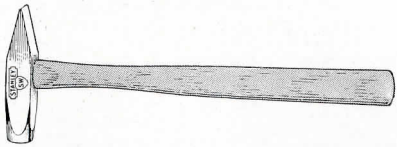
Sometimes called a Jig or Fret Saw. For sawing openings of any shape in a piece of wood where it is not desired to cut through the outside edge. First make a small hole with the Gimlet or Awl, disconnect one end of the Blade from the Frame, insert it in the hole and refasten it to the Frame. The Blades should be put in the handle with the teeth pointing toward the handle as the Saw works better when being pulled than it does when pushed. Six extra Blades are furnished as they are apt to break if not carefully used.

The Nail Hammer.



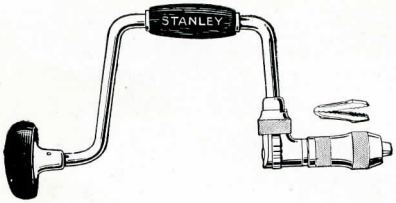
For driving or pulling nails. Learn to hit the nail squarely on the head. Notice that the edges of the face are slightly rounded. This is to prevent it marring the wood. However, it is better when working on a piece of wood with a nice finish to drive the nail to within a fraction of an inch of the surface and then use the Nail Set with the Hammer, to drive it home.

The Riveting Hammer.



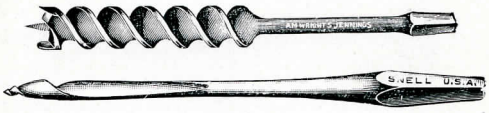
Should you want to head over a piece of metal, such as a rivet or bolt, use this Hammer, tapping lightly first one side and then the other of the piece of metal on which you wish to form the head. It is also a good Hammer for driving small nails, brads or tacks.

The Bit Brace.



To hold and revolve the Auger Bits, the Gimlet and the Countersink. To insert a Bit loosen the shell (the part around the jaws) until the jaws open sufficiently to take the shank of the Bit, then tighten the shell. This is what is called a Ratchet Brace and by means of the knurled collar near the end of the bow can be set to ratchet either right or left, thus making a part of a revolution. It can also be set to make a continuous revolution.

The Auger Bits and The Gimlet Bit.



These are for boring holes in wood for any purpose desired. The shanks fit in the jaws of the Bit Brace and can be quickly put in or taken out. In boring either vertical or horizontal holes be careful to keep the bit straight, otherwise the hole will not be square with the face of the work.

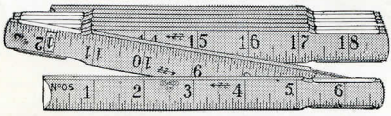
The Expansive Bit.

With this Tool (used with the Bit Brace) you can bore holes from ½ to 1½ inches in diameter. Two Cutters are furnished. The larger one is attached to the Bit and should be used to bore holes from ⅞ to 1½ inches in diameter. This can be easily removed and the small Cutter which is wrapped in the same package with the Bit substituted for boring holes from ½ to ⅞ inch in diameter. Do *not* use the smaller Cutter for boring holes *larger* than ⅞ inches in diameter.

The Countersink.

It is used with the Bit Brace for countersinking for screw heads. Bore just deep enough to allow the head of the screw when screwed down to be even with the surface of the wood being worked.

The "Zig Zag" Rule.

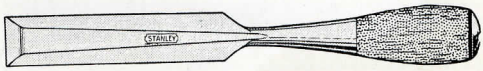


This can be used to measure the same as an ordinary Rule, but has several other advantages. When closed it is only about 7 inches long but can be opened up to 4 feet in length. Where the distance to be measured is greater than 2 feet, a 4 foot Rule renders less likely mistakes being made than does an ordinary 2 foot Rule. The joints are held open by stiff springs so that you can measure across openings or for curtains, etc., much easier than with an ordinary Rule. As it is flexible you can also measure concave and convex surfaces accurately.

The Screw Driver.

This Driver is for use with average size screws. Don't attempt to use it on too large a screw as it is apt to slip out of the screw slot and not only spoil the screw but possibly damage the Driver. If the point of the Blade is too thick for a small screw, use the smaller Screw Driver that comes with the Hollow Handle Tool Set. Do *not* use your Screw Driver to pry open boxes or cases.

The Carpenter's Chisels.

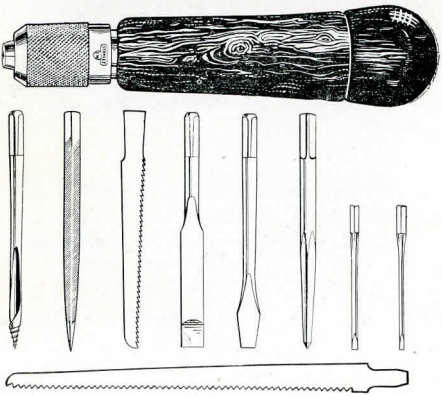


For cutting grooves or slots below the surface of the wood such as mortising for a lock or for door butts or for light cuts on the ends or edges of boards where it is not convenient to use a Plane. Chisel away from you, not toward you. Never get your hand in front of the cutting edge. They should be driven with a Hammer or Mallet and not pushed with the hand except for very light work. Take small cuts.

The Cold Chisel.

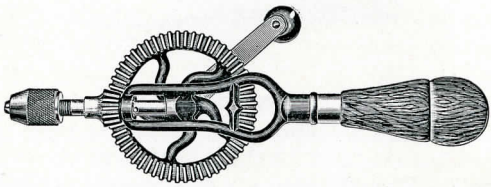
For chipping off small pieces of metal or cutting through nails or similar work, also mighty handy to open boxes or cases. A Cold Chisel in one hand and a Hammer in the other will solve many a problem.

The Hollow Handle Tool Set.



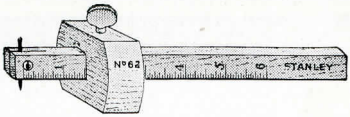
This is a very useful Tool. Unscrew the cap at end of handle and you will find it to contain—a small Saw, a Chisel, a three cornered File, a Gimlet, a Screw Driver, a Reamer and two Brad Awls. These are all small tools and are for light work. A Larger Saw (6½ inches) is also furnished to be used in this Tool Handle. Many little repair jobs can be done with them without the use of any of the other tools.

The Hand Drill.



For boring holes for screws, also for boring small holes for brads or nails, where they are to be driven into hard wood, thus preventing splitting the wood and enabling you to drive the nails or brads easily. The handle contains 6 small drills, one each 1/16, 5/64, 3/32, 7/16, 1/8, 9/64 inch in diameter.

The Marking Gauge.

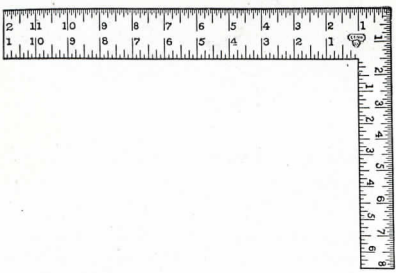


For marking a piece of wood that is to be sawed. The movable head and the graduations enable you to make a straight line the same distance from the edge of the piece of wood, (for the Saw to follow) the entire length of the line. This can be used to mark metal as well as wood as the steel point is hardened.

The Plumb and Level.

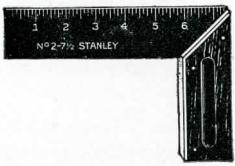
This can be used as a Level for leveling up horizontal work or as a plumb for vertical work. If the work is level or plumb the bubble will show in the center of the glass. In putting up a shelf or making any piece of furniture that you are building into the room or that is to be a part of the house use it frequently as it checks up your measurements and insures your work being right.

The Steel Square.



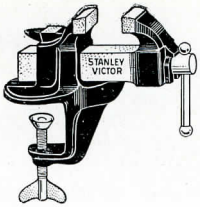
With this Tool you can readily lay out angles of practically any degree. Carpenters consider this one of their most important tools, especially in connection with building work. A number of books are published describing in detail its many uses.

The Try and Mitre Square.



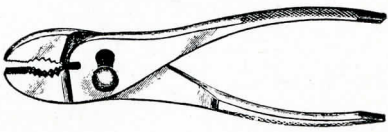
The Blade and Handle are at an exact right angle to each other (90 degrees). It is used for a guide for marking a square line on your work, also for testing or trying out the work to see that the surface is at right angles to the sides or ends. By bringing the mitred face at the top of the handle against one edge of the work, a perfect mitre for angle of 45 degrees can be struck or obtained from either edge of the blade. Do *not* try to hammer with it and be careful not to drop it as it will be liable to get out of true.

The Vise.



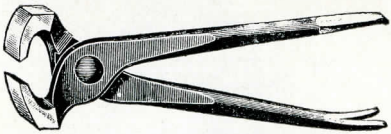
The clamp on the underside enables you to fasten the Vise to your workbench, a table, a shelf or any article with a projecting edge. It will come in mighty handy to hold all kinds of work securely while you are planing, sawing or cutting same. The jaws will open sufficiently wide to take work 1¾ of an inch wide.

The Pliers.



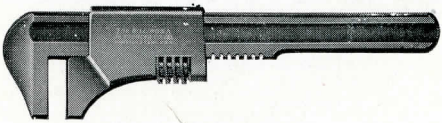
You will find this a handy tool for many purposes, for instance, to hold the ends of wires in electrical work, to take on and off a gas burner, to hold small screws, nails, etc., which you are trying to put in work in small and out of the way places. This also is a wire cutter; at the base of the jaws are slots and this tool will easily cut any size of wire which fits into these slots.

The Pincers.



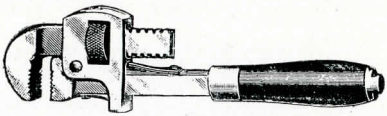
For cutting off nails, metal projections, wire, etc., also useful for pulling out brads or nails that are too small to be pulled out with a Claw Hammer.

Automobile Wrench.



A good all around wrench for turning bolts and nuts, pipe fittings, etc. Handy in many other ways.

Adjustable Pipe Wrench.



The ribbed or alligator jaws will grip and hold a piece of pipe or other round metal that you may wish to turn, which an ordinary monkey or end wrench will not do. You will often have use for this Wrench in making repairs to the water pipes and connections around the house.

The File.

This Tool is used for filing either metal or wood, usually metal. This together with the small three cornered File in the Hollow Handle Tool Set should enable you to do all jobs where a File is required. The three cornered File that comes with the Hollow Handle Tool Set is often used for cutting heavy wire or metal rods, for instance, a metal curtain pole.

The Glass Cutter.

With any straight edge for a guide you can make a straight line on a piece of glass with this tool. It does not cut all the way through the glass, but makes a scratch after which it is an easy matter to break the glass on the line desired. Do *not* bear too hard on the glass, it will break easily. A slight scratch is all that is necessary.

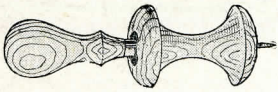
The Nail Set.

The Nail Set is to force the nail slightly below the surface of the wood. The hole can then be filled up with putty and painted over. Notice that the end is cupped. This prevents it from slipping off the head of the nail.

The Center Punch.

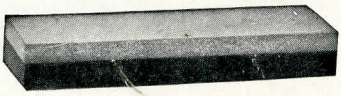
For marking or locating holes in wood or iron, to be bored or drilled, thus preventing the drill or bit slipping when first started. It is struck with a Hammer. Do *not* try to mark a hardened piece of steel, as you will spoil the Tool.

The Chalk Line Reel and Awl.



This is a spool for holding a line, usually twenty-five to thirty feet long. Used for marking a straight line, such as is required in shingling a roof or laying out guide lines for partitions on a floor. Chalk the line, attaching one end to the Awl. Stretch it tight between the points desired. Then snap the line which will leave a chalk mark on the surface being worked. The Awl can also be used as a Scratch Awl.

The Sharpening Stone.



This should never be used dry. Moisten it with a little water or better still with a few drops of oil. When you have finished sharpening a tool always clean off the Stone before putting it away. The motion in honing or whetting your Plane Cutter or Chisels is important. A spiral movement is preferable, although you may go backward and forward, but it is absolutely important that it is steady and not a rocking motion. You will discover that in whetting you turn a little edge known as a wire edge over the flat side. This is removed by turning the tool over and laying it perfectly flat on the Stone and rubbing it. This edge being removed the tool is then whetted again as in the beginning and then reversed, repeating this operation until a keen cutting edge is obtained. In this finishing operation be careful not to bear too hard on the Stone.